or remaining of Time Bris

Our extensed majorapoury, the flustice Break, extensions "the fact that two time-ries is regard to the public offices here term disput in this country. One theory is that the about the exected for their frame to duties of the offices. The other may in that the offices about it is strated as Code smeld the pottinions of the success In the Herstife mind it is the former theory that is beld by the Himonand observings specia theory which is held by

respectfully submit that our usually fair and accurate contemporary is neither fair nor accurate in its statement of the two theories. The fact is that most of the civil curvies reformers are as beautied with admiration of the unapproachable excellencies of their hotely that it is simuet imprompte he them to judge with enimpees or set forth with importality any fact or any theory which coilides with their own notion. And they ding to their creed with a cort of reo ferocity which cometimes come to bio to reason and deaf to argument.

Doubtiess they have really come to believe that all the people who refuse to subscribe to the Estonian league and covenant are who wast a disreputable and regest system in the public service. There ong reason to believe that a majority of both the great political parties are very well setisfied with the present system, and our valued contemporaries who are in the civil service reform business unconsciously do inustice to the opinions and the motives of a great number of their countrymen.

The theory of both the Eatonians and the anti-Eatonians is "that people should be selected for their fitness to perform the duties of the offices." Nobody wants the offices to be filled with unfit men. The point of debate is not found there. But one theory is that fit men, politically in sympathy with the party that is in power, should be apted to office, and that they should not hold their offices for life, or by a long, permanent tenure, which would remove them from the immediate power of the Administration, and tend to build up a bureaucracy. This may be called the popular theory of the civil service, both because it is the one most generally held by the people and because it is most consonant with the general principles of popular government.

The main objection to this view seems to be that it commends itself to that despised and unfortunate body of men, the politicians: but as every American who does not neglect his duties as a citizen is more or less of a politician, perhaps this objection is not so very dreadful after all. The theory does not propose "that the offices should be divided as spoils among the politicians of the succossful party." It insists that, when the people have determined that the executive branch of the Government shall be placed in the hands of a certain party, that party shall actually hold a majority of the administrative offices, big and little, and be held responsible therefor. The filling of the offices in this view of the matter, with adherents of the Administration, is not a dividing of spoils. It is rather a necessary incident in getting control of the Executive and all the appurtenances thereto.

The other theory dear to the sad souls o all the Mugwumps, holds that considerations of politics should have nothing to do with appointments to the ordinary administrative offices; that appointment to these should be determined by the result of certain literary examinations; and that when a man gets in he should stay in, if he doesn't misbehave, as long as he wants to, or till death removes him. "Once a public officer always a public officer" is the motto of the Eatonians. There is no more consideration of fitness in this theory than in the miscalled spoils theory. Indeed, there isn't as much, for the tests of fitness, the literary examinations, are for the most part vain, delusive, untrust worthy, and altogether unprofitable.

## The Bulwark of Extravagance.

Nearly every great increase in the appro priations for all forms of public expenditure s chargeable entirely to the Senate. Every step in the direction of retrenchment and reform has been persistently and obstinately resisted by that body for the last ten years And whatever economy has been enforced by the House of Representatives was in the face of a factious opposition from the Senate, directed by a spirit of extravagance.

This antagonism to the House having a Democratic majority, and pledged to retrenchment, has been growing year by year, until it has become a serious question in legislation, and is likely to lead to grave discords in the near future. The control over the public purse has always been held to reside in the House, as being the direct representatives of the people, and changeable at their will every two years.

But the Senate has practically upset this theory by adding enormously to the regular appropriations, and by supplementing these additions, as was done at the last session. when ten millions were mounted as riders on three bills, by threatening an extra session unless the House yielded to this arrogant dictation.

The House was forced into a choice of alternatives between the evil of making coneessions to the Senate and the embarrassment of the new Administration, before it could be fairly in harness, with a forced meeting of Congress. Nothing but the sternest necessity compelled the House to yield to this offensive demand.

The whole tendency on the part of the Senate is to assert exorbitant power, and to oppose itself as a body against the House arrespective of party. Political lines are almost obliterated and policies are effaced in this new claim of superior authority. Nearly all the votes show clearly that there is only a very limited distinction between Democrats and Republicans when the issue is made in behalf of the Senatorial order.

The whole battle of reform may be said to have been fought in the House of Repre sentatives, from the Forty-fourth Congress down to the present time. Mr. RANDALL bardly received a word of encouragement from the Democrats of the Senate during the memorable first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, when the expenditures were reduced by thirty millions through the resolute action of the House. And at the recent session, in efforts of a similar nature, Democratic Senators voted with the Republicans for measures which the Democratic majority of the House had rejected.

The Senate assumes the unqualified right to control all expenses connected with that

argedy, and in several many for objects to may existing, meetly to accerde Chair Senature, who would thee ob them would a green frusthers, and demanded that remaining Senature who were not Chair-strongs for adverse stories at one deliant or during the a rations of Congress. The bod in the fact arranged the late session it. Was ricided with speak other extertion.

qual ciertar, and others have sension derks by order for equalize them, all the Chairmon of the latter class are now offering remits more emporter the monastions to travel. with a deputy Surgeont-at-terms and a stenographer, at the expense of the marin

the Legislation had the Grantage said enate that there are the source of the relie of the enate that there are the source of out five parameters expressed decreases in the entire of the frame and

Mapiatra office of the terretary of the fample

"It sometre by this bell that the Whole Smout part is the other branch to derive and movempure to dominal tees is only \$07 Min. so against \$07.020 here."

It is thus seen that more than three employees are paid for service on every Sonator, and that the average cost for each mem ber of the body on the pay rolls alone, to say nothing of the running expenses, is nearly five thousand dollars. Some remedy must be found for these growing abuses by deternined action on the part of the House of Representatives before they become incurabie as precedents.

#### The Dress Suit.

When Mr. DANIEL E. RYAN, the foreman cutter of this city, visited London to exhibit specimens of the work of American tailors, the great subject of discussion at all the eetings and banquets of the English tailors n which he took part was the dress suit. Mr RYAN and his hosts were of one mind in urgng that the genius of the tailor should especially turn its attention to the devising of new fashion of garments for men's wear on estive occasions at night.

In the first place, they called on tailors to ssert their right to set the fashions themselves. As Mr. MogFond, the President of the Society of Foremen Tailors, expressed it, the world was prepared to receive what they gave them, and there was no reason why they should not control their customers nuch more than they did now." The tailors are too modest, they do not assert themselves enough, said another speaker. They ought to dictate the modes for men as WORTH does for women, contended Mr. RYAN.

They all agreed that a beginning should be nade with the dress suit, which, it seems, is altogether distasteful to artistic tailors, who have long secretly desired to overthrow the prevailing fashion, which still rules despite their objections. The swallow-tail coat of black broadcloth, the simple low cut waistcoat, and the black trousers are worn at evening throughout the civilized world, and the changes in the cut of the garments are so slight that a man can get along with the same suit for several years. The tailor must go on sutting substantially the same paterns from year to year, and if he does not rebel, say Mr. RYAN and his English supporters, they may last generations longer. Thus the artistic ability of the profession loses its best opportunity to display itself. WORTH can win fame by modelling costumes which are set off by the light of the ballgarments monotonous and altogether unobtrusive in color, and of an almost unvarying pattern. He must even use the same materials generation after generation.

Besides, the tailors resent the tyranny of a fashion which forces them to array all men alike for occasions of evening ceremony. They are troubled greatly because both those who wait and those who are attended upon wear garments of the same general color and cut. They cry out, in the words of Mr. Mog-FORD, for "a proper dress suit separate and distinct from the waiter's livery." That is, they want to so far revive the old class distinctions in dress that a man's clothes shall at once of themselves indicate that he is a guest and not in the employ of the host.

But suppose that the men who most wear iress suits should demand that they be so dressed as to be distinguished from workers in other employments than that of waitingfrom tailors, for instance? In the old days, it must be remembered, the tailor was the object of much ridicule. He was called the ninth part of a man. "Nine tailors make a man" is a saying which has come down to us from very early days, and still the chneider, or tailor, is the butt in many a German comedy. Even walters and lackeys formerly held themselves above tailors. Of course the prejudice was unjust, but tailors, whose craft have suffered from such ill treatment, ought to be careful about speaking of men of other honest employments with contempt; and a good waiter is rather deserv-

ing of respect. And yet, after inviting attention to their own low estate in less enlightened days by nubbing the waiters, the tailors ask men generally to adopt garments which they themselves wear, and to give up those to which they have been accustomed, and with which they are content. Mr. RYAN wants the tailors not only to expend their genius in devising a new dress suit, but also to wear the clothes on their own persons so as to set the fashions. He said at a London dinner, given to him by the tailors, that " when he looked at the body of gentlemen seated at the table before him he was convinced that they were as good models for fine garments as any body of men in the world;" that the "gentlemen of the obility, for instance, were no higher shouldered, lower shouldered, larger or smaller in the waist in proportion to their breast meas ure than these were." Hence, he continued. there was every reason why they should ommence full dress reform on their own

persons, and with their own creations." We do not doubt that he spoke truly as to the fine physical proportions of the tailors present. But a company of waiters equally handsome could be gathered without difficulty, men who in form and carriage would need to ask no odds from the tailors or the nobility. Why not, therefore, set the new fashion by arraying the waiters in the reform dress suit? They would have the advantage of being present on the most elegant occasions, where the reformed garments could be observed and criticised by the very men who have the most frequent use for the dress suit; and snobs would object scarcely more to changing their costume to follow

the public curvier; but early in his solds in lating that when care in has been pursue to call by walkers then to a beginning gar er is to persuading him out

in inver of the present dress suit, which is that our evening dress to underso, and recog-Every man game on his own surelle, as for as his disting are conserved. Birth and poor are drouged miles, and of all men the tellock should be the last to revive policing elect No. Sec. the present draws and is all the bet-Sometice walkers, fathers, said more of every

lind may wear it, and are not expanded lat

lasters by the clother they have on

When grand opens reached St. Louis, along here months ago, the musical critics of that town percent themporeum to be expent to the ensulem, electring great variety, righer, and File St. Louis entire, apparently, are appeared in the discharge of their functions by no cost iron code. While not neglecting the performance in its purely authorized as here to entires and diversify their reports with moints of strictly personal interest, of

which the following are fair specimens: The Revers family were all there." The place has been patronicing the gallery of the man had be managed to the order of any order of the space and order of the space and order of the space and or

pod good oversing another it of the from specie."
Names Cares had on his from out."
Itariar Leanury ment out from times."
Rad tends were rether entered. Scare, 2, per dy bearfe from and with good reason

most admiranty. Not a masse of his countries, even during the hallet."

ard self in an eritary." "En Dassand and Gost Black sported pot-shaped opre here that hed opporently been laid away to igno-nintone obscurity date the days of Janey Linn." "The white spet on ALLAY Parouaton's head shoce

The presence of grand opera in Chicago during the past week has given us an opportunity to note the progress of musical criticism in that town, too. It is interesting to ompare the achievements of the Chicago critics with those of their brethren in the rival metropolis of the Mississippi valley. The difference of tone, of style, and of technique is striking. The two methods are diametrically opposite. The Chicago critic oes not concern himself with the number of the BALMER family in the audience, nor with PIERRE GARNEAU'S Spartan demeanor when confronted by the spectacle of the bailet. He ignores altogether the realistic details which are so conspicuous in the work of the St. Louis men, and he soars on the pinions of cultured imagination into the loftiest regions of etflical and aesthetical generalization. Instead of imitating the frisky, familiar, even confidential style of the St. Louis school, he devotes his energies to the construction of sentences Johnsonian in calibre, and loaded with two-ton cannon balls of thought. Listen now to the Chicago

"This was an occasion to justify the most lavish use of descriptive superiatives, for the brilliancy and ele-gance of the imposing assembly equalled in every re-spect its exceptional numeric spiendor. The social array was to a conspicuous degree the most seductive of admiring regard of any that have hitherto given race to a local event, and it was with undisquised leasure that the people improved the opportunities be-ween acts to rise and look about upon their ri val aids making a spectacle so brilliant. The animated murnur of conversation, the exhibitating confusion of gay and chatting people with difficulty passing from seat to eat in an exchange of greetings and the amenities of gossip, indicated the informal disposition to enjoyment that was determined in the enthusiastic and liberal ap-plause by which the distinguished singers were deservdly honored as the opera progressed. There was no sok of warmth, such as tended to discourage some woright dwell upon a scene like this with infinite reso the material view of one standing with the full visio stretching from stage to gallery height before him. The from such a splendid evidence of culture, refinement, taste, and devotion to the artistic, is fit only for the work-a-day drudgery of life or the unahorn uncleanly condition of the veritable cynic. To characters of high est mould and purest sensibilities the occasion was one for the expansion of soul and the elevation of mind. and the gratification of exquisite intelligence, the more impressive for the reasons that it arose from the con-ditions generally, though erroneously, supposed to be the least favorable to the development of the noblest forms of art, and least devoted to the chiefest excel ences of cultivated taste."

We cut short the Chicago critic's description at this point. The extract is long enough to show the method of his school. He presents in broad outlines and comprehensive masses the pictorial and moral aspects of a scene wherein the first feature to catch the St. Louis man's eye, perhaps, would have been the shining bald spot on ALLAN PEN-DLETON'S head.

Does it follow that because the St. Louis and Chicago schools of musical criticism are so distinct in their characteristics one of them is necessarily superior to the other? Not at all. If the St. Louis critic's keen intelligence goes directly to those points of intimate personal gossip which he knows will delight his readers, the Chicago man's broad philosophy enwraps and ele vates the subject, and tumefles it to an extent that would be remarkable even in Boston. If St. Louis criticism is the more interesting, Chicago criticism is the more philosophical. If the literary style of the St. Louis critic suggests the agile, nervous movement of a frisky kangaroo, the majestic and sonorous periods of the Chicago critic move on like a street procession of stately elephants. Talents differ.

# Good Mugwump Weather.

For the Mugwumps an era of good feeling and something more has certainly begun. They are feeling extraordinarily well, although of course nobody knows how soon some slip on the part of the Administration may make them backslide into their old nopish ways. The Republicans sympathize with the Democrats, who are groaning under the enlightened but stiff rule of the Mugwumpocracy, and so these two great parties are, for the moment, brought nearer together by their common sorrow. Of good eeling between the Republicans and the Mugwumps there is as yet, alas, no trace. Th Democrats and the Mugwumps, too, are not so kindly disposed toward each other as is desirable if we are going to have a truly good era of good feeling. Still, as long as the Mugwumps feel well, perhaps it will be no stretch of language to say that this blissful era has begun; and it will be lucky if it lasts till election time.

But among the Democrats a bigger, more blissful, though possibly not a more durable, era has been begun. At least it seems to have begun. According to the doctrines of some truly virtuous and perfect political philosophers, the truly virtuous and perfect man is he who never asks for office, no matter how badly he wants it, but turns his back to his country and waits till she embraces his knees and entreats him for her sake to take a nice fat post. It seems a very difficult task to persuade one of these ideal patriots to go into

The Mugwesses have botherte teen graded as the only persons possessed of and foliant grouppess of anni to Prop. themselves up its their were virtue and not get sold while ing to love their country sail them. But the Magnesspe even to have imparted some of their virtue to the Democrate. These sot a Democrat, it is east, applied for Postmanter Francour's job. Not a Democrat, it is east, has applied for Collector Bosenmor's place. silbrings it is nothing that Branspairs will wanted Paumon's place. Plasty of them would like to have Rougerson's. They have term good by the Magazines, and so they go alrest making an office is the approval.

miliated about they not reprine? Seaples the regrettation attactionent of the old-factioners emocrat to the old-fashioned manly way of borns? Surely millennium deems for the Mogemps. Still, we fon't strine them to verfer their ascension rates yet. There may be a cold spell before December.

The Collectorship to a great reason of trouble

Suspense they should take Weenraw Done.

feny extensity that he drank more than one committee on Cities at Albany set work; and that enlitery glass. But what's the send of see he doesn't drink too much, and if he chooses to mingle an egg with his stuillent beverage, the experiment should receive criti-cal attention, and not discouragement. It may be good for the egg, if had for the champagne. Mr. Squinz is a post who knows the virtue of simplicity, and neither in his works nor his drinks does he strive after effect. If he loves originality, why should anybody object or seoff at "Squram flip?" Yet it must be admitted that champagne is not germane to the subject of water meters.

Minister KEILEY denounced the Italian Gov-rument so betterly that we are surprised that he should meent to go to it is a diplometic capacity or any other. Philaderphia Press.

It isn't pleasant to him, we dare say; bu then your country calls, you must obey.

The fact that our Consul at Madrid has been nformed by an official who ought to know the truth that there is no cholers in Spain should not cause any relaxation of vigilance ere to prevent the importation of cholera from that country. It may be recollected that when he fatal disease broke out in the province of Valencia recently, the officials on the spot deied that it was cholors as long as they could, out their denial did not convince those who were most nearly interested in knowing the and other European countries in quarantining vessels from Spanish ports, and the refusal of inland towns in Spain itself to receive goods from Valencia, show plainly in what direction safety lies for us.

If Converse is nominated for Governor it And a most creditable triumph it would be too. The House of Representatives lost a very valuable member when it lost Mr. Converse.

He would make an excellent Governor. The United States are a successful republic.-Ob, no! The United States is a succe republic-since the civil service experienced its

#### reat reform. Mr. Williams and Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Williams, the col ed man, the Minister to Hayti, is giving Secretary tyard more trouble than any half dozen white men,

Republican manager in Cincinnati. a Haptist preacher in Virginia, and a member of the Ohio Legislature for a ator Hoar took up the matter, and not only overcame Arthur's purpose to leave the Haytian appointment to his successor, but procured the appointment of Williams. Secretary Bayard was furnished with reasons for nealsting to fully commission Williams, in addition to the fact that the necessary bond was not forthcoming, and williams spent much of the waiting period in saying in print disagreeable things of Mr. Hayard. He seemed to foresee that his prospect for becoming a foreign Min-ister was poor, and to have concluded that the role of marryr was the one for him to play. He claims to have the friendship of President Cleveland, and declares that

of duty for which Mr. Arthur appointed him is owing to his hostility to the colored race.

Williams is an educated mulatto, and has an unusually keen intellect. There are reasons not open to the public for saying that he is making it uncommonly lively at the Department of State, and is not by any means the least of the troubles the Secretary is having with his forelgu appointments.

## Cabinet Gootp.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The man of prophecy on the walk. Having taken you aside, he lets you into be secrets that Secretary Manning will go out of the abinet to run for Governor; that ex-Speaker Randal will not take his place as the head of the Treasury, but that Secretary Whitney will, and that he will tell you later who will succeed Whitney in the Navy Department; that Secretary Lamar is getting sick of the Interior Department in particular and Cabinet life in general, and will shortly go out and take his old place in the Senate when the Mississippi Legislature meets; that Attorney-General Garland is irritated by some recent occurrences, and hopes for relief by going on the bench of the Supreme Court when some one of the three or four Judges whose ages will permit them to do so concludes retire; that Mr. Bayard squirms under the imputatio that he has been wholly responsible for the freaky and unfortunate appointments from his department; and that Judge Endicott and Gen. Vilas are the only truly happy members of the Administration.

## Why Cleveland Should Not Help Blacell.

Of all the crazy and idiotic political rumors, the use of Mr. Wilson S. Bissell's name in connection with the nomination for Governor is by all odds the silliest. The fact that Mr. Bissell was a law partner of Mr. est. The fact that Mr. Bissell was a law partner of Mr. Claveland seems to make many persons believe he is anxious to use his former association with the President for his own political preference. Of course it is in the power of his distinguished friend to give him an homorable position in the Government service or to use the power of the Administration in obtaining some State office. But there are several good reasons why this is not likely to be done. In the first place, Mr. Bissell is not a candidate for any office, either elective or appointive. In the second place within Mr. In the second place with the tive. In the second place, neither Mr. Cieveland nor

#### Grant for Governor. To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Gen.

Grant evidently intends to disappoint the doctors and scover his health.

recover his health.

The Republican party is seeking for an available candidate for Governor, and politics consists of surprisea. Suppose, now, they desire to select a man whose popularity is very great, whom do you think they would naturally turn to the coming fail?

ALBARY, N. Y., April 17.

William D. Fuller, Chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee of Michigan, has written a letter to Tun Sur taking exceptions to an assertion that Josiah W. Begole was a Democrat when he was elected Governor of Michigan in 1862. He says that Begole was a Greenbacker, and that he was the only man gole was a creenoacter, and that he was the only man on the Fusion ticket that year who was elected. He gives a flattering view of the growth of the Greenback party in Michigan, and says that the late election in that State "cannot be classed as a victory for any party." as it was the result of a fusion similar to the fusion of 1882. He adds: "In 1884 Blaine received 192,659 vetes and Cleveland 147,961 votes, leaving a Republican majority of 44,708. The Butler vote was 42,155 and that of St. John 18,403, which, added to the Republican majority, leaves the Democratic candidate in the minerity by 106,254 votes."

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To rue Engrou or Tue Sex No: The Administration and the rivil nervice reformers riving at. The manifesto of the Manasthe-in Civil Section Selvens League directs the President and only to keep to the "ton," but to come their eventues and times easies, provided they are good, that is, not become refere good. This new is now approxiand by the President's evening in Sew Lieb, which stame he him the right h more of purpose product confernal pleter open the executive service is they wamp for giving uses office." The of the approximate manys promised to concern from the Magnamus potential the fact that appearance are pusty to be made for political frequency for and that the firming for her

The Democratic Maximples Plat, on the the President the Magnessian and the Decker. racy impartually all at race, quotes approving

ing thereon, sage: Discontinuous expenses and inspection of the property of the p

These two sign posts of the President seek to appointments. They may enterly be understood assessing by the card. So far as it can be tion of the impractical reformers, things are to thing as reform. The good workers are to unping the executive service." There is much virtue in a name. The Ecoung Post says: "It occupy themselves once in every four years in a tremendous political excitement if every excutive officer subordingte to the President were to remain in power." Why, that is all the machine politicians have been saying All persons in office by Presidential appoint-

The whole Democratic demand is that the subordinates of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur shall not remain in power under Cleveand. Having been used to "equip the ex ecutive service" during Republican sway, Demthe same service during the Democratic sway. And so Muswumpism and Democracy touch at their extremes—the Ecening Post coming the nearest to being wicked that the former can be, and the Washington Post coming the nearest to being good that a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat

It will be seen from the above semi-officia declarations of the President that if the Democrate will be "practical reformers" they may hope eventually to have recognition. Also that if the civil service reformers will be prac tical Democrats, they, too, may fulfil their mis sion, which is to "enjoy all the pleasures o vice and all the rewards of virtue."

I have been at some pains to study up the civil service reform litany, and am able to furnish some useful hints by which Democrats may learn how to walk on reform carpets in political boots, and obtain access to a Presiden

The first thing to be understood is that true reform is concerned only with the question of provender. It has never elaimed to exist outside of the kitchen smells. It regards the na-tion's stomach as the seat of its soul, and refuses to be comforted if it cannot hold the sour ladie in its hand. Its adherents, all but an oc casional crank or lunatic, are of the runt pigs of the litter, who, though not a whit less eager than their more vigorous and powerful broth ers in pressing forward to the office trough have been less successful in reaching it. These unfortunates finally resolved upon denouncing as extremely wicked and disgusting the viands they thus scented afar off, and thus they would establish a sect, the chief tenets of which should e dislike of good victuals, and the duty o overcoming that dislike when the public wel

fare might require it. The President is now in possession of the en tire commissary department, but in order to obtain it for him, the Democratic party adopt ed at Chicago the articles of the civil service faith just recited. The reformers hedge him about, and keep him constantly with them in the region of the kitchen. No thought is allowed to occupy his attention but the giving out of good things, and these they insist shall go only to those who profess to abhor them Have I not said enough? What is easier than

for good Democrats to innocently counterfeit

this contempt for good things? Since reform

Secretary Bayard's refusal to let him depart for the field consists mainly in reconciling one's self to the misery of eating sweetmests from a sense of duty, why cannot the long-excluded Democrats join the band? Worldly people enjoy the gross things of life, and find vulgar pleasure in eating eggs at their breakfast. So machine politicians relish the honors and empluments of office. As it is entirely possible to eat for the sole purpose of illustrating the goodness of the Creator in constructing within us a digestive apparatus, so it should be equally possible for a politician in accepting office to do so without pleasure to himself, and solely for the public benefit. This kind of hypocrisy is in demand. It is useful to its possessor. "It is a needfu coin: those who lack good money, coin bad, and the more public opinion declares it precious the more it is counterfelted ;" and so to thrive in these times, all that seems necessary is for po litical ambition to bend its haughty neck and join the school of political cant and hypocrisy. The moral lesson derived by Mr. Pecksniff from ham and eggs is thus related by Dickens: "The process of digestion, as I have been informed by anatomical friends, is one of the most wonderful work of nature. I do not know how it may be with others, but it is a great satisfaction to me to know, when ragaling on my humble fare, that I am putting in motion the most beautiful machiners with which we have any acquaintance. I really feel at such times as if I was doing a public service, and when I have wound myself up, if I may employ such a term," said Mr. Peckeniff with ex quisite tenderness, "and know that I am Going, I fer that in the lesson afforded by the works within me I am a Senefactor to my kind."

The Democrat who can seek office in this tone and spirit, and not because he wants it, will be likely to succeed, because his appoint ment cannot be complained of by the Presi may be of such increasing competition for places. Let classes of pupils be established for acquiring the reform vocabulary and ex-pressions. Those who become proficient need not worry over preparations for competitive examinations. It is not ability, even in geography, that is wanted in the public service so much as it is reform. We want words, not deeds, and words are easily learned and spoken. The right of the President to have men of his wn political principles in office, as urged by the New York and Washington Posts, would be fully vindicated by appointing men who talk reform, which seems just now to be the only political principle "confirmed and established by the national voting." NEW YORK, April 18.

#### DOES MR. JONES WANT TO BELL? Rumors that a Syndicate to Forming to Buy

From the Philadelphia Press

NEW YORK, April 16 .- It is rumored that the few Fort Times is for sale, and that Mr. George Jone has been trying for some time to dispose of it. The price he asks is \$750,000. Efforts have been made to form a syndicate to purchase it.

ayndicate to purchase it.

Among the gentlemen who are mentioned as having been saked to join this syndicate is Joseph W. Drezel, who retired from the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. some years ago, and is now spoken of as a possible Republican ate for Governor of New York.

Jeffrensian Assertation of June La street is year feature, that a reporting of freet at 4

admire in thirt, was very like that of the Constitut Has those of Clearfield and Northumberland. Ste nurseries of Republicanism in the momentons struggles preceding the popular victory of 1997; like them, Jef ferson Associations are designed to preserve the governerson Administrate are designed to preserve the government of the people by uniting them in fraternal secondarions under the name of Thomas Jefferson, that grant

leseph W. Everel a Candidate for Gover Urica, April 17 .- A quiet but thorough cansee is said to be going on in some parts of the State to ring forward a new and rather unexpected name as nember of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & C Probably not one in ten of those voters who are aware Brother Drexel's campaign has got so far along that the public must not be surprised if they soon see his biog-raphy, and his portrait cropping out in some of the ountry newspapers. Well, why not? There must be some way or other to

tart a new candidate. The above method has been ried more than once, and what if it does often or even renerally break down? Should that deter a fresh man rom making a venture in the same direction? There is secessarily a great deal of breaking down in politics, and verybody wno struggles for the prize must take his

chances of winning or loang it.

The Republicans who have Mr. Drexel's case in charge seem to believe be would be a strong candidate before the people. They perhaps are of the opinion that since Mr. Cleveland's success in 1862 surprise candidates are the very magnets for drawing at the ballot boxes. But some questions will meet Mr. Drezel at the thresh ld of his canvass. Where and how does he stand among

the Republican factions in the State? What will the old aspirants say who are running their candidacy in the regular party grooves? Will they get out of the way for a millionaire, perhaps a billionaire, who breaks in upon them from an unexpected quarter and in a novel style? Will be have to fight a hard battle to even get the momiation, to say nothing of carrying the election ?

## A Sad History of Grant's House

New York, April 14.—The saddest incident lawyers. When the General returned from his trip around the world and decided to make New York his place of residence for the future, a number of leading itizens of the metropolis subscribed \$100,000 to buy a cuse for him. After looking the ground over the n every respect eligible. The price, too, was within the int subscribed-\$100,000; but when the donors came ling to yield up. He was entirely satisfied with his interest of some 6 per cent., and it was determined to pay \$40,000 in cash and assume the mortgage. This was one, and the remaining \$60,000 was turned over to Mrs. Grant, the property having been purchased in her name. It was decided to let the mortgage expire by the limitation of its own terms, and when it fell due to mest it. Meantime the \$60,000 was invested by Mrs. Grant at the current rate of interest, and the family moved into

seir new home in the city of their adoption.

When the General got into the firm of Grant & Ward and became dazed by the vista of financial possi which opened up to his unsophisticated eyes in Wall street, a family council was called, and it was deemed advisable to invest Mrs. Grant's \$60,000 in Wall street interprises, which the head of the household fondly be leved were paying magnificent and legitimate interest. Why should \$60,000 be allowed to draw a beggarly rate of five or six per cent, when it might just as well be turning over fifteen or twenty per cent. on the street? The \$50,000 that was to clear the mortgage on the Grant home on Sixty-sixth street. Was invested with Grant & Nard, and it was swept away with the rest. Thus the Grants are, in one sense, merely tenants of the house in which they live, and all because the original holder of the mortgage thought he had too good an investment to let go of when Mrs. Grant had the money to wipe it out.

# Mr. Andrew Carnegie on New York Society.

From his Lecture in Christ Church, Pittsburgh. I want to say something about the developnent of New York society. It has reached that stand-oint where the "almighty dollar" is not the social ower it is thought to be. The millionaire is not adnitted to the society of the metropolis unless he has will not help him. That is the way it should be.

#### What Mr. Gould Likes to Eat. From the Cook.

"I am very fond of baked potatoes," said Mr. Jay Gould the other day. "They are shout the simplest thing one can eat, and I find that the simplest thing one can eat, and I find that the simplest thing one can eat, and I find that the simplest inv feed is the better for my head. At home I denote care for what you call 'tancy dishes.' Plain mests eat vegetables, good bread and butter, good milk, somewhole provides or grist for breakfast satisfy me. As you may suppose, I find my time filled up pretty well with business, and I certainly find that I can get along better when my fond is the plainest of the plain. I have never lost my fondiess for the country food I used to be accustomed to in my boyhood."

## No Religion to Speak of.

From the Freeman's Journal. A funny episode happened regarding Mr. Me cane, named Ambassador to Francs. Mr. McLahe-(xperienced diplomatist—very fit to go to the toal ingovernment called the French Republic. He is and never was, a tathodic. If he has any religio peak of, his Hallimore neighbors have never know at papers called Cathodic have called him a Cath-nid waxing warnier, have portrayed his Catholic pi rom youth to hoary age.

#### Is Smiling at a Surpliced Choir Illegal From the London Times.

From the London Times.

A curious case came before the Derbyshire Quarter Sessions. Mr. J. B. Howelde, manufacturer, Glossop, appealed against a decision of massistates, who need him be and costs for indecent behavior in Charlesworth Church. The appellant "smited" at the surpliced chair, and, as hisy were marching back at the single of the service, he observed that they "looked well in their night shirts." Mr. Horace Smith argued that there was no indecency or disturbance of the service within the meaning of the act, and the Court held that the conviction could not be maintained.

## Inheriting \$1,000,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 18.-Mrs. Henrietta Morgan of this city inherits \$1,00,000 by the death of the Baroness De Fannenberg in Cannes, France, on April 12. The Saroness was born here, and was the daughter of Col. James atrother. Mrs. Morgan, who is her nearest relative, is the mother of the Confederats General John H. Morgan.

## A Different Postal Card Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With ference to the article in to-day's issue on "A Promised Reform," referring to Mr. Vilas's conduct of the Post Office Department, may I suggest to him through your columns to change the sentence on the postal cards to read "Place nething but the address on this side!"
NEW YORK, April 15.
W. M. M.

When the liver fails to act, and you are billous and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring about a sealthy action of the liver, and remove all distressing various.

and the latine who have inhored as futbfully for its encouse have now only to exact these greatly seed. It was a protty sight. sanders of Bendames Comes in publi named and organisation for the section of the former for the former of the section. freez, in a pale grand all autrent with and the equipment face property and from the a filling recovering the ful flowers at specing. Here, Freedoriett Refterbell's ing, and with the pain investment of Mrs. Survives and the delivere white of Mrs. Clours mercame, made a settler of mely element and source for reproduce. The rich purpos and policy of Hea factorious's paner from the New Actions and Mea Follows factors and Mea Follows

Ser was beauty and attractivement out So the form perition. The prorty Dutch make rese. the graneful fireton debeyees, the pease of Airson and Lorraine sure all platures to themselves, and helped to make up the grand intilence which quite repaid the spects all the first fatigue, and expend from an exhibition of this sind. Considered these days but to employ appreciafully any enterprise for charity, it is indispensable the they should be resolutely last sents. Plunder of the most audientous kind in the existence round girl exclaimed when told that there were not? We are all pickpockets to-night." say therefore that the crystal field, with one discounsed at the Dutch booth for 50 mate a glass, was a little dear at the price, or to morsize upon the feeting fragrance of a Joques or Cornelia Cook, for which a Vor as X has ust been smilingly laid down, would be extremely ungenerous to say the least. Perhaps the best worth having of all the articles for sale were Mr. Monteflore Isanes's marteni bo and checolates, which tasted as if they be-Opinions differed so much about the dancer

same mind in regard to them. Those who got a good supper at a moderate price were load a praise of the restaurant. Those who fought and struggled with no result to speak of wore equally loud in denouncing it. As for the sic of the cachucha, will hardly pass muster as a Spanish dance, and Terpstchore never lived In Holland or gave leasons in grace or agility to its inhabitants. Therefore the less said about Dutch dancing the better. The Russian mazurka, or whatever it may have been called, owed its success to Mr. Gisiko, who planned the costumes, arranged the music, and trained those who assisted him in a genuine nations dance of his native land.

The Mendelssohn Gree Club had its last meeting on Tuesday evening. For some unex-plained reason, these concerts have not been so popular this winter as formerly. It has cortainly not been the fault of the music, which improves rather than deteriorates as time goes on, and on Tuesday evening it was delightful. Miss Haven and Mr. Nelson Borland were married on Wednesday. The wedding was quiet, and, on account of the dangerous illness of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, a relative by marriage of the bride, but few outside the immediate family were invited. The bride's dress and veil were of exquisite old point, so fine that it looked like embroidered cobwebs, and she had the good taste not to wear jewels. Mrs. Peabody, her sister, was very becomingly costurned in blue and pink brocade, with old lace and diamonds. On their return from their bridal trip, the young couple will go immediately to their own house in East Thirty-eighth

street, which has been furnished and presented to them by Mr. G. G. Haven. Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Charlotte Hoffman Wyeth, daughter of Mr. Leonard I. Wyeth, and Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, on Saturday, April 25, at 3% o'clock, in Cavalry Church The engagement of Miss Seward, daughter of Mr. Clarence Seward, to Mr. Endicott, a brothe

of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, is announced. The long talked-of bachelors' ball has dwindled to a small and exclusive cotillon to be given on Monday evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Brunswick. Fifteen gentlemen, whom are Mr. Goold Redmond Mr. Ridgway Moore, Mr. Peter Marid, Mr. W. R. Travers, Jr., Mr. Philip Allen, Mr. Goold Hovt, and Mr. Reginald Rives, are to be the hosts of the occasion. It will no doubt be'a very elegant and enjoyable affair, and when it is over the gentlemen subscribers will be duly thanked and complimented by the select few who have been asked, and roundly censured and abused by the many they have left out. Such is life, in the gay world at least. Gratified vanity is the most important factor in the enjoyment of the world and its pleasures, wounded self-love the most active agent in the creation of envy

hatred, mailce, and all uncharitableness. The first step in the programme of coaching movements for this season was taken a few days ago when the annual spring drive was deeided upon at a meeting of the club. It is to be this year from Carnwath, the country residence of Mr. Rives on the Hudson, to Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn's beautiful place at Lenox. a distance of upward of sixty miles, The coaching parade will take place, as usual, on the last Saturday in May, which happens this year to be Decoration Day, and also the opening day of the Jerome Park races. Something will have to give way or be postponed, but which it will be remains to be decided.

A concert for the benefit of the Diet Kitchen will be given April 23, at which Miss De Lussan and Miss Winant, among other well-known artists, will appear. Tickets can be had from Mrs. Alanson Cary, 17 East Forty-third street. On May 23, at another concert at the Academy of Music, the chief artists of the Mapleson troups, with Theodore Thomas and Mr. Lichtenberg, will help to build up the Decorative Art Society. For this event tickets are for sale at the society's rooms.

Two entertainments in aid of the international copyright movement are to be given on April 28 and 29 at the Madison Square Theatre. Many well-known authors, among whom are Dr. Holmes, Julian Hawthorne, Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Stowe, and Mrs. Burnett, have been invited to read or recite selectious from their own works, and several of them have promised to be present. The occasion must necessarily be interesting apart from the object in view, which is dear to the hearts and important to the interests of all English and American authors. Whether the great reading public of this country, notably its young men and young women, will ever give the movement their cordial approval is extremely doubtful, for the newest and cheapest ight literature that the newsman can furnish a what they most delight in. To wait patiently or the last novel until their turn comes round in a circulating library would be so trying to the patience of American women that they would probably approve any amount of injustice and dishonesty rather than submit to it. The appearance of such names as Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Richard Waton Gilder, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. Edward Cooper on the list of patronesses would seem to contradict this opinion, but we fear that these are only the exceptions which prove

that these are only the exceptions which prove the rule.

At the coming exhibition of the Royal Acad-emy in Loudon, one of the best portraits to be exhibited will be a likeness of Brat Harte by Mr. Pettie, R. A. It is a three-quarter length, life size, and represents the distinguished author in travelling dress. Astrakhan coat and gloves, his cap in his hand. The picture is said to be full of spirit and vigor, and to do full justice to the individuality of the subject.

Bonnat has just finished a portrait of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, which is said to be a fine speci-men of his work, but very unfintering to his sitter. Mrs. Morton, however, is content that it should go down to posterity as a correct pre-sentment of her, and will not it is eaid, allow it to be run dews er found fault with.